Technical Report on the Sky Uranium Property, Fremont County, Wyoming

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1. SUMMARY

The SKY Uranium Property, Fremont County Wyoming, totals approximately 1,030 acres and consists of 50 unpatented lode mining claims. The Property was acquired by Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd., a Nevada Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Strathmore Minerals Corp. TSX-V: STM (Strathmore). The Property lies in central Wyoming, to the west of the Gas Hills Uranium District, within Section 35, Township 32 North, Range 95 West (T32N, R95W), and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T31N, R95W, Wyoming 06th Principal Meridian.

The host for known mineralization at the Property is the Eocene Wind River Formation. The Wind River Formation is a fluvial deposit consisting of sandstones with lesser amounts of clay and siltstones, carbonaceous shale, and thin, discontinuous tuffaceous sandstones and tuff layers. The uranium deposits are sinuous in shape, lying in a north-south trend along the central portion of the Property. The mineralization is typical of the Wyoming roll-front deposit.

The greater SKY Property was extensively drilled and explored during the late 1960s through the early 1980s. Humble Oil began drilling on and adjacent to the Property in 1969. In the 1970s the Property was acquired and explored by Exxon followed by Pathfinder Mines Corp. from 1979 through the 1980s. A total of 161 drill holes were completed on that portion of the Property currently controlled by Strathmore. Previous drilling on the Property was on mostly 200 foot centers with several drill holes offset 50-100 feet in the central area of the ore body. Significant uranium mineralization was encountered at depths of 950-1,030 feet.

An historical resource estimate for the SKY Property was generated by Pathfinder Mines in 1980. The resource totaled 350,000 tons at an average grade of 0.117% eU_3O_8 for a total of 822,000 pounds U_3O_8, using a grade cutoff of 0.05% eU_3O_8 and a thickness cutoff of 3 feet.

This report is a summary of mineral resources. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves (as defined by the NI 43-101) and are not demonstrated here economically. For this report, indicated and inferred mineral resources were calculated by the perpendicular-bisector polygon method using bisectors one-half the distance between the nearest drill-hole locations. The resulting polygons were capped at a 200ft x 200ft (40,000 ft^2) area of influence (AOI) for the indicated resource class and at a 400ft x 400ft (160,000 ft^2) AOI for the inferred resource class. A tonnage factor of 16 cubic feet per ton was used in addition to a minimum grade cutoff of 0.03% eU_3O_8 and a minimum thickness of 3 feet. These grade and thickness cutoffs were selected because it is recognized that low grade deposits can be successfully mined using the in-situ recovery (ISR) method.

A summary of the estimated mineral resources are tabulated below:

Indicated Mineral Resource

Cutoff	Tons	Ave. Grade (%)	Pounds	Ave. Thick.	GT
0.03%/@3ft	668,688	0.07%	948,098	6.3 ft	0.45

Inferred Mineral Resource

Cutoff	Tons	Ave. Grade (%)	Pounds	Ave. Thick.	GT
0.03%@3ft	55,086	0.05%	54,496	3.5 ft	0.17

It is recommended that Strathmore perform work to determine the economic viability of the project and to convert the indicated and inferred mineral resources to Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) compliant Mineral Reserve estimates. It is also recommended to:

1. Acquire any additional drill logs and other pertinent data not currently held by Strathmore that may be available.

2. Confirm and expand previous hydrologic investigations and studies including groundwater pumping tests and background groundwater chemistry and groundwater levels.
3. Test by drilling the potential mineralized trend within the sand horizon and at additional locations along trend to the north and south.
4. Evaluate the potential of property development as an in-situ recovery operation.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Purpose of Report

Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd., a Nevada Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Strathmore Minerals Corp. TSX-V: STM (Strathmore) requested that the author prepare a technical report for the SKY Uranium Property, Fremont County Wyoming, in compliance with the requirements of the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and 43-101F. This report includes the results of indicated and inferred resource estimations that meet the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) standards for reporting to the Canadian Securities Administration.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Units of measurement unless otherwise indicated are feet (ft), miles, acres, pounds avoirdupois (lbs.), and short tons (2,000 lbs.). Uranium is expressed as % U_3O_8, the standard market unit. Values reported for historical resources and the indicated and inferred mineral resources are % eU_3O_8 (equivalent U_3O_8 by calibrated geophysical logging unit). AOI refers to Area of Influence in square feet. ISR refers to in-situ recovery, also termed ISL or in-situ leach. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) refer to the United States currency. Additional units of measurement are tabulated as follows:

Unit	Metric Equivalent
1 foot	0.3048 meters
1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 pound (avdp.)	0.4536 kilograms
1 acre	0.4047 hectare

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

This technical report is based upon unpublished factual data including drill-hole maps, gamma-ray electric logs, resource calculations, and other information from the original files and records of Pathfinder Mines and their predecessors (Exxon, Humble, etc). The data and map information is in the possession of Strathmore, having been acquired from Mrs. Flanagan, widow to the original property owner of the SKY claims during the 1960s to 1980s. The files were researched and reviewed by the author in detail in Riverton Wyoming, December 6, 2006. The quality of the data is excellent and was prepared by employees of Pathfinder (and predecessors) in the course of their normal exploration and development program. In addition, twenty of the historical drill logs and accompanying data sheets were randomly selected for follow-up grade/thickness determination and comparison by the author. The author found that the original data were calculated correctly.

2.4 Extent of Author's Field Involvement

The author visited the Property in the field on December 6, 2006, and examined a number of the historical drill holes and current claim posts.

2.5 Extent of Author's Past Involvement

The author has 40 years of mining exploration and development experience, including over 22 years of uranium experience in the Gas Hills Uranium District, during the period of 1956 to 1978, as a Geologist, Mine Foreman, Chief Mine Engineer, and as Assistant Manager of Pathfinder's Exploration and Development Department.

3. DISCLAIMER

The author has relied upon the unpublished company files and records of Pathfinder and their predecessors pertaining to the SKY Property in the possession of Strathmore. In the author's opinion, the data collected by these mining companies was prepared by them in a reliable manner in the course of exploring for and producing uranium.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Size and Location

The SKY Property consists of 50 unpatented lode mining claims (CR 1-50) totaling approximately 1,030 acres, located in Section 35, T32N, R95W, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T31N, R95W, Wyoming 06th Principal Meridian. The Property is located in central Wyoming (Figures 4-1, 4-2), lying 20 miles west of the Gas Hills Uranium District.

4.2 Mining Claims

The 50 unpatented mining claims (Figure 4-3) are located on public lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), are contiguous and consist of the following claim names and numbers: CR 1-31 (Wyoming Mining Claim [WMC] 260126-260156) and CR 32-50 (WMC 278221-278239). The claims are listed on the BLM Geographic Index Report (LR2000) with location dates of March 29, 2004 (CR 1-31) and June 30, 2006 (CR 32-50), with a current assessment year of 2007. A copy of the letter from Strathmore to the BLM, dated August 24, 2006, enclosing payment of Annual Claim Maintenance Fees for the assessment year beginning September 1, 2006 for all Strathmore's Wyoming claims, including the CR claims, was examined by the author.

A copy of the notarized and recorded Affidavit of Annual Mining Claim Maintenance Fee Payment for the assessment year beginning September 1, 2006 dated November 9, 2006 on behalf of Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd for this list of claims was also examined at the Fremont County Clerk's Office December 5, 2006. The Affidavit was stamped as recorded on November 14, 2006 by the Office of the Clerk, Fremont County Wyoming, under document #2006-1284685.

A copy of the Quit Claim Deed (signed, dated and notarized September 29, 2006) transferring the ownership rights of the CR 1-31 (31 total) claims from David R. and Wendy Miller to Strathmore was also examined by the author. The Quit Claim Deed was stamped as recorded on October 10, 2006 by the Office of the Clerk, Fremont County Wyoming, under document #2006-1283533.

Copies of the original Claim Location Notices were also examined. The claims were staked and recorded in 2004 (CR 1-31) and 2006 (CR 32-50) in the name of David R. Miller and Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd, respectively.

Holding costs of the unpatented lode mining claims include a claim maintenance fee of $125.00 per claim payable to the BLM on or before September 1 of each calendar year, and recording an affidavit and Notice of Intent to hold with the Office of the Clerk, Fremont County Wyoming. County filing fees for documents is $8.00 for the first page and $3.00 per page thereafter, with up to 10 sections of land noted per document. The above BLM maintenance fees will be due again before September 1, 2007, and each year thereafter, the affidavit and Notice of Intent fees will be due again before December 31, 2007, and each year thereafter, with both as modified by future legislation.

There are no royalties or other hindrances associated with the CR 1-50 claims; Strathmore owns a 100% interest.

Figure 4-1 Property Location Map

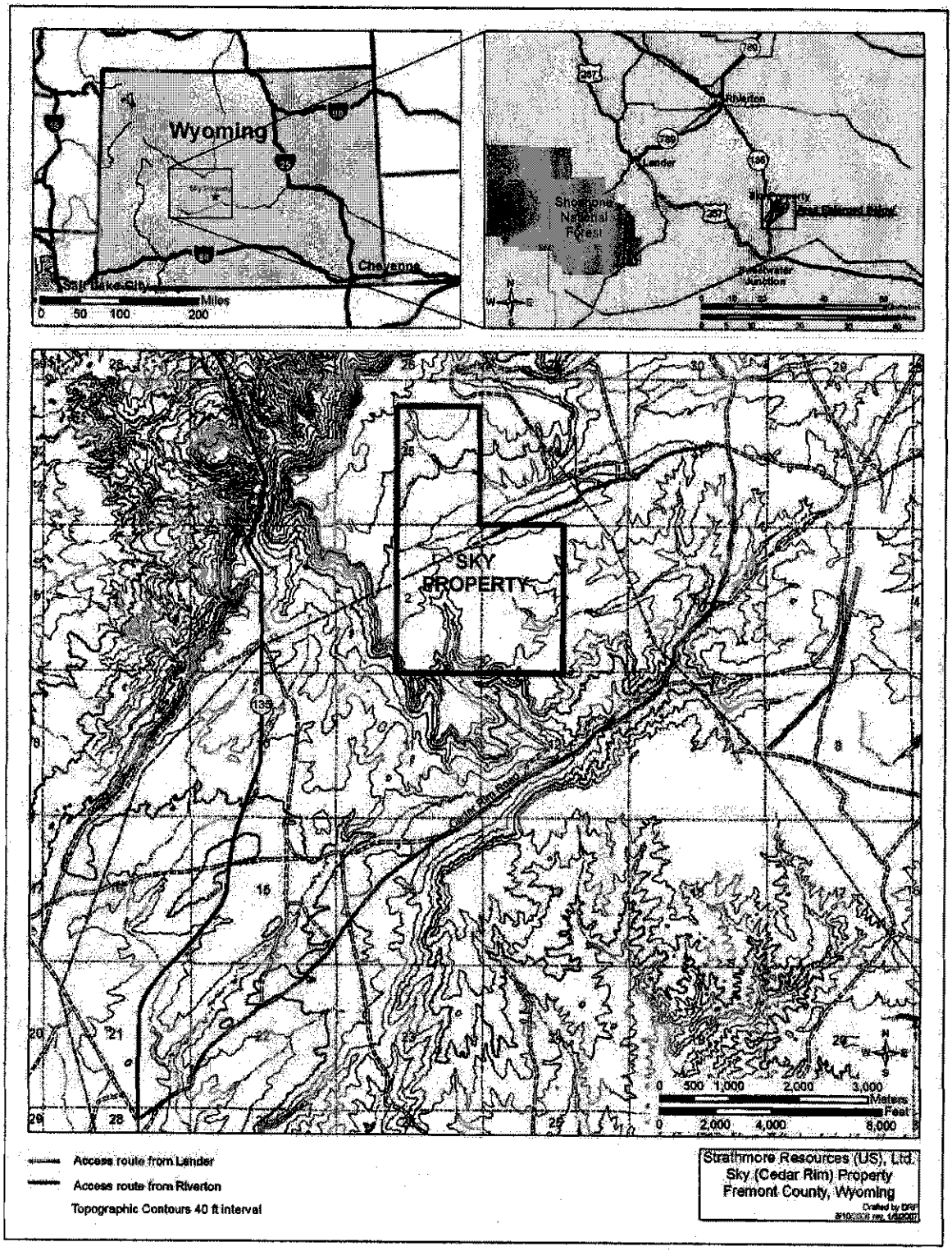


Figure 4-2 SKY Property: Location Map

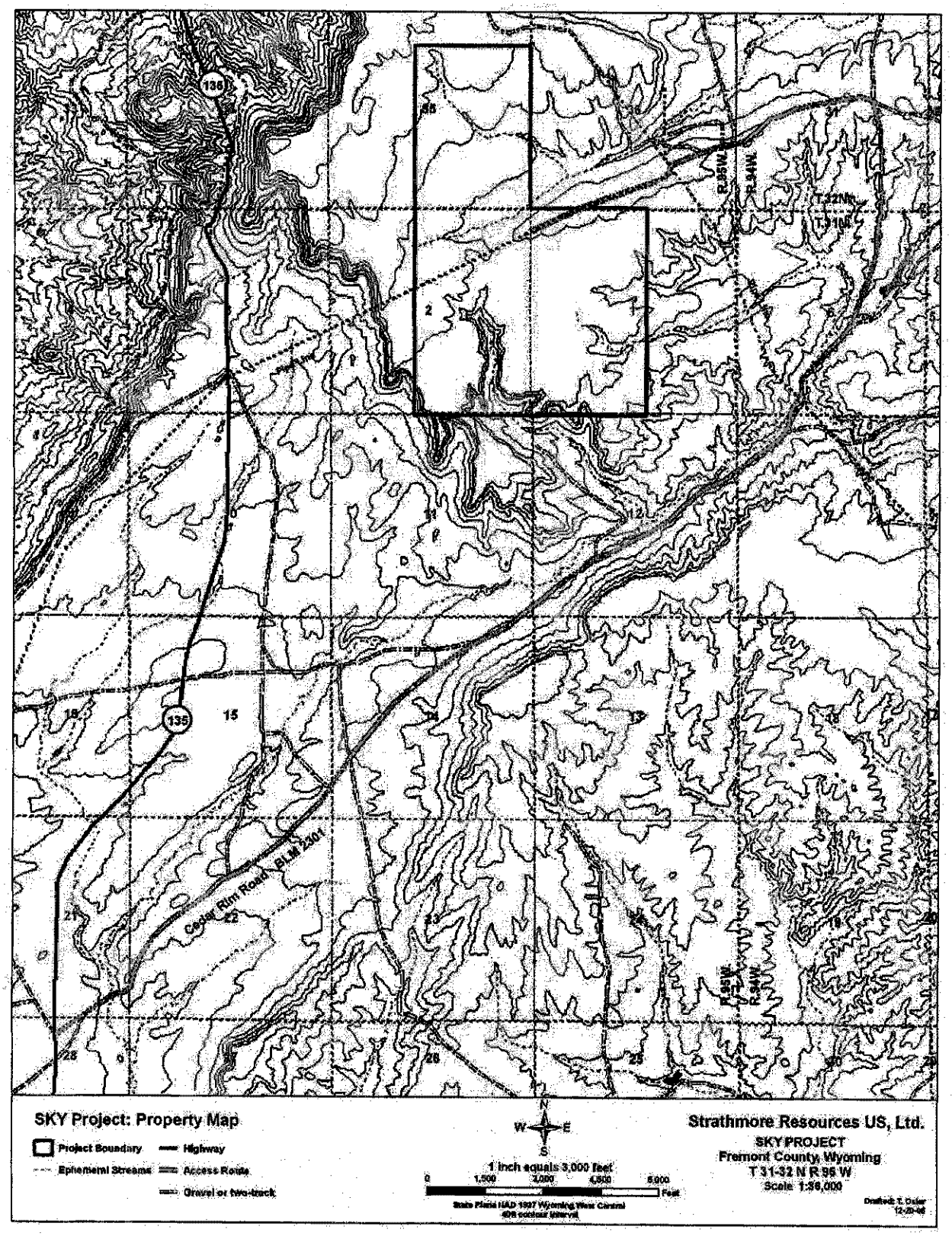
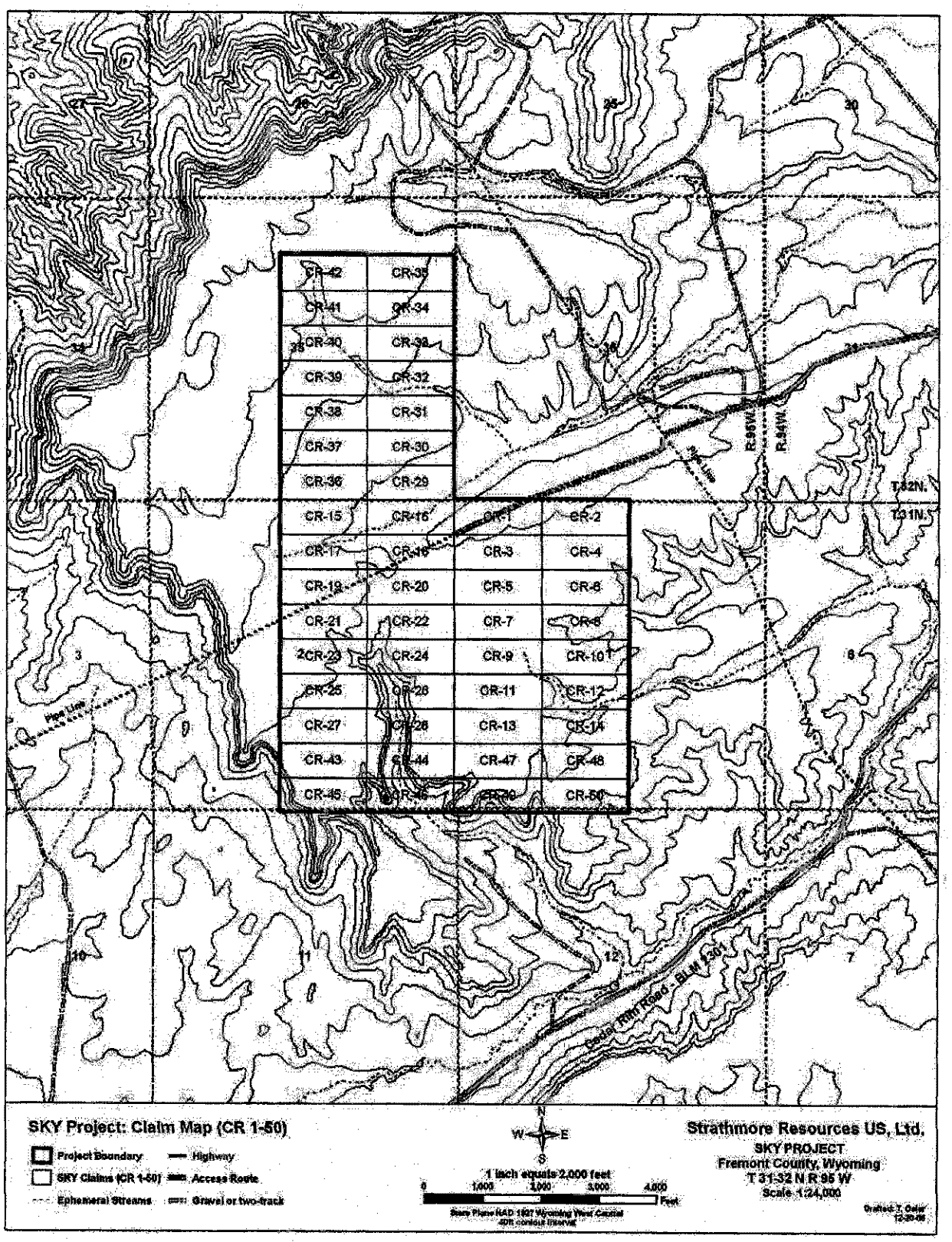


Figure 4-3 SKY Property: Claim Location Map



4.3 Legal Surveys

No known mineral surveys to advance the Property toward Patent have been executed on the SKY Property.

4.4 Mineralized Areas, Surface Disturbance, Environmental Liability

The uranium deposits on the SKY Property are shallow dipping and lie at depths of 950-1,030 feet from the surface. There is no surface expression of the deposits; therefore all information and data defining the mineralization is from exploratory drill holes. To the best of the author's knowledge, there has been no previous mining of the deposits on the Property. There has been previous surface disturbance consisting of drill roads and drill pads. Where examined, the drill pits had been backfilled and leveled, the sites reclaimed, and drill holes abandoned in an appropriate fashion as dictated by state law (plugged).

In Wyoming, there are drill hole plugging requirements for all drill holes that encounter water. Forms describing the method of plugging and other required information must be submitted to the State Engineer's Office and State Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division (WDEQ) within 365 days of encountering water in the drill hole.

A new drilling program will require an approved exploration permit from the WDEQ under the Cooperative Agreement between the State and the BLM (43 CFR 3809). Strathmore sent in the necessary application forms in the fall of 2006.

4.5 Other Permits Required

In addition to the above surface and drilling permits required, any injection or pumping operations will require permits from the WDEQ which has authority under the Safe Water Drinking Act that stems from a grant of primacy from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for administering underground injection control programs in Wyoming. Any uranium in-situ recovery plant operations with injection, production and monitor wells will require an extensive permitting procedure. The Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NRC) has the responsibility to issue source material licenses to "receive title to, receive, possess, use, transfer, or deliver any source material after removal from its place of deposit in nature (CFR 40.1 and 40.3). Source nuclear material is defined as uranium and/or thorium in any form, or ores containing 0.05% or more by weight uranium and/or thorium. The NRC is required to implement National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. This procedure will require an approved Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prior to any production activities.

A cultural (archeology) resource survey was performed on the SKY Property in the fall of 2006.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Property can be accessed by traveling 25 miles southeast of Riverton along WY State Hwy 135 and 5 miles northeast along Cedar Rim Road (dirt), or by traveling 25 miles east of Lander via US Hwy 287 to Sweetwater Junction and traveling north along WY State Hwy 135 for 6 miles to the Cedar Rim Road (Figures 4-1, 4-2). Local access from the Cedar Rim Road is via two-track and dirt roads; permission will need to be granted by the State of Wyoming for access across state lands at Section 36, T32N, R95W. The remaining lands locally needed for access are administered by the BLM.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Property climate is semi-arid and receives an annual precipitation of approximately 10 inches, the most falling in the form of late autumnal to early spring snows. The summer months are usually hot, dry and clear except for infrequent heavy rains. Because of the dry climate, all streams in the area are intermittent, with no perennial streams near the Property; any surface waters flow at a gentle gradient south to southeast into the Sweetwater River drainage.

The soils on the Property are classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as Diamondville Series typical of the semi-arid interior of Wyoming. The colluvial soils are derived from the eroding Split Rock Formation and are typified by sandy friable soils and intermixed with lesser gravels and cobbles. The Split Rock (see Section 7.3) consists of conglomerate (granites) and well sorted sandstone. In addition, caliche (calcium evaporate), is locally present within the sandy soils, having formed on the bottom side of cobbles and gravels and partly filled the interstitial openings between sand grains.

Flora of the Property is typical of the semi-arid interior of Wyoming; sage brush, rabbit brush, prickly pear cacti, and native grasses are common.

Floral and faunal resources studies were performed on the SKY Property in the fall of 2006.

5.3 Topography and Elevation

The Property terrain is a gently rolling high plateau (Figure 4-2), lying along the divide between the Wind River Basin and the Sweetwater Plateau. Elevation of the Property is 6,900-7,200 ft. The Wind River Basin is a northwest-southeast trending, intermontane, structurally-bounded basin. The basin is bounded on the west by the Wind River Range, on the east by the Casper Arch (a broad, low, northwest-trending structural divide), and on the north by the Owl Creek and Big Horn Mountains. The southern and northwestern borders are escarpments of Tertiary rocks. Beaver Rim, the southern escarpment of the Wind River Basin, is located at the northern margin of the Sweetwater Plateau. It separates streams with gentle gradients that flow southward into the Sweetwater drainage from those with relatively steep gradients that flow northward into the Wind River drainage. The escarpment lies at 6,800-7,600 ft above sea level and rises as much as 1,200 ft above the basin floor. Badland topography is common along the northern aspect of Beaver Rim. The Sweetwater Plateau is relatively undissected and slopes gently southward.

5.4 Surface Rights

The CR claims are located on public lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). A Notice of Intent and/or Plan of Operations must be submitted to the BLM 30 days prior to exploration/development drilling activities.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Ownership History of the Property

The original SKY claim group consisted of over 500 mining claims staked by Mr. Phillip Flanagan in the late 1960s. The area of the SKY Property detailed in this report was leased from Mr. Flanagan during the late 1960s to early 1970s by Humble Oil and in the mid 1970s by Exxon and Gulf, who combined, drilled 123 exploratory bore holes totaling 91,000 feet. In 1978, the SKY Project was leased by Pathfinder Mines who completed 38 holes totaling 39,000 feet by 1985. In April 1981, Pathfinder dropped a portion of the greater claimed group due to the decrease in the price of uranium.

By 1983, Pathfinder elected to release all but 15 claims that covered the known ore body due to the ever decreasing price of uranium. At that time, Pathfinder's intentions were to continue development and assessment work for the 15 claims on a reduced level and did so through 1991. No assessment work was filed in 1992, and the claims were declared abandoned and void in March 1993. From 1993 until 1997, the SKY ore body was not claimed. In September 1997, Strathmore staked 14 claims that covered the known ore body. Those claims were dropped in 1999 following the collapse in the uranium market.

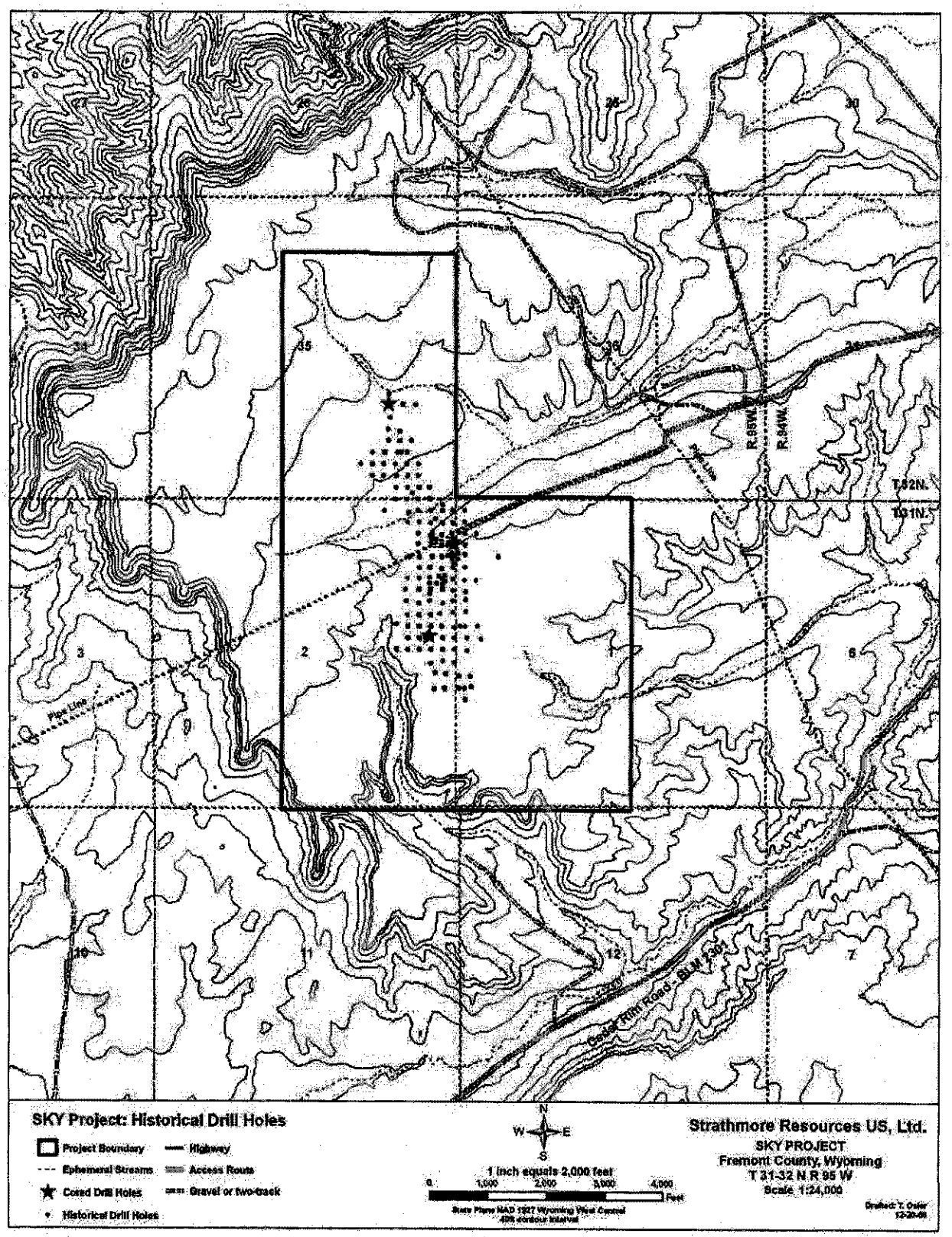
In March 2004, David R. Miller staked 31 claims (CR 1-31) that have been continuously maintained since that time. These 31 claims were Quit Claimed to Strathmore (see Sections 4.2 and 4.3 above) in September 2006. In June 2006, an additional 19 claims (CR 32-50) were staked by Strathmore to cover a possible trend of mineralization to the north and south and to create a buffer for groundwater monitoring during future in-situ extraction activities.

6.2 Exploration and Development Work Undertaken

Substantial historical exploration work (Figure 6-1) was performed by a number of companies on the SKY Property. Some occurred in the late 1960s by Humble Oil Company, but most was done by Exxon in the 1970s and by Pathfinder during the 1980s. Summary reports indicate nearly 500 exploratory bore holes were drilled on and adjacent to the current Property. Of this total, 161 exploration bore holes were completed on the area of the SKY Property detailed in this report; 123 bore holes drilled by Exxon totaling 91,000 feet, and 38 bore holes completed by Pathfinder Mines, who leased the Property starting in 1978, totaling 39,000 feet by 1985. This exploratory drilling defined the uranium trend beneath the Property for over 5,000 feet, and geologic evidence indicates the deposit is open on each end, providing confidence that the deposit size and mineral resource can be expanded. The area was drilled on a 200 foot by 200 foot grid except for a few offset holes.

Three core holes (see Figure 6-1 for locations) were drilled on the Property in 1979 by Pathfinder to characterize the physical and chemical conditions within the mineralized sands and to determine any variation in the properties of the ore-bearing sands along the mineralized trend. Data collected included permeability and porosity tests on the extracted cores and geochemical testing to determine the content of $CaCO_3$, total organic carbon (TOC), vanadium and uranium, and special analyses (x-ray diffraction, thin sections, scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive spectrometry) of one core hole that was significantly mineralized. The core hole analyses and significant findings are discussed below in Section 9.5.

Figure 6-1 SKY Property: Historical Dill Hole Location Map



6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates and Their Reliability

An historical resource estimate for the SKY Property is available. The following table of the historical resource estimate is taken from a 1980 historical document. The inferred resource estimate, which included measured and indicated (the historical resource was not broken down to these other resource categories in the historical document) is reported using a cutoff grade of 0.05% eU_3O_8 and a thickness cutoff of 3 feet.

Table 6-1 Historical Resource Estimate

Resource	Tons	Ave. Grade %	Pounds
Inferred	**350,000**	**0.117%**	**822,000**

Using the polygon method, also known as areas of equal influence (AOI), the previous operator generated resource blocks (AOI polygons) using perpendicular bisectors halfway between adjoining samples (drill holes). The AOI of each polygon was further limited by either adjoining drill holes or the maximum capped size for the inferred resource class (160,000ft^2) (historical document, 1980).

The drill pattern on the Property is on a spacing of approximately 200 feet within and between drill-fence lines, with several drill holes offset from one another at 50-100 feet along the center of the main ore trend. Thickness and grade of each mineralized intercept were assigned to each polygon for computing tonnage. An assumed tonnage factor of 16 cubic feet per ton was used. The previous operator used a minimum grade of 0.05% eU_3O_8 and a minimum thickness cutoff of 3 feet because this was the standard for which they were using for open-pit mining operations to the east in the Gas Hills Uranium District.

The resource calculation sheets used and generated were not available for examination; only the final resource total calculated as shown in Table 6-1 above was found.

6.4 Production History

There is no known historical production on the SKY Property. The nearest production areas lie 20 miles to the east in the Gas Hills District (100 million pounds uranium concentrate produced) and 25 miles to the southeast in the Crooks Gap-Green Mountain District near Jeffrey City (20 million pounds uranium concentrate produced). These resources were mined by predominantly open-pit methods and, to a much lesser extent, by underground mining and in-situ leach.

7. GEOLOGIC SETTING

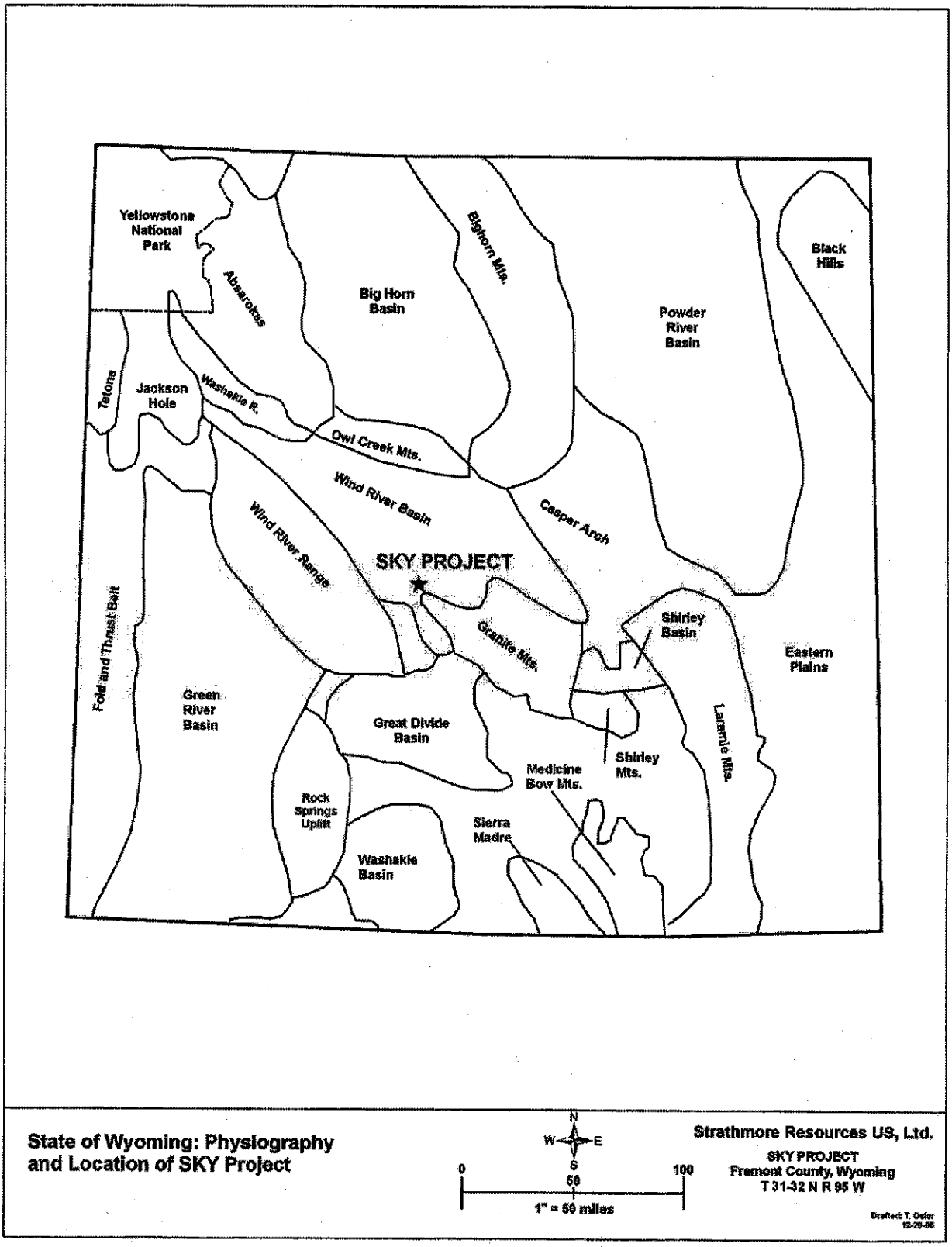
7.1 Regional Geology

The greater structural terrane (see Figure 7-1) surrounding the Property developed during the Late Cretaceous and Early Cenozoic. What is now known as the Washakie and Granite Mountain area first began to form with marginal uplifts in late Cretaceous time, and it was during this same period that subsidence began in the northeast part of the Wind River Basin. Earliest Paleocene time saw the uplift of the Wind River Range and Owl Creek Mountains, as well as the development of anticlinal folds on the margins of the basin itself. Erosion exposed the Precambrian cores of the Wind River and Granite Mountains by middle to late Paleocene time (Snow, 1971), and the subsiding basin had also been inundated by Waltman Lake. A greater rate of uplift of the ranges surrounding the basin occurred during early Eocene time (Seeland, 1978).

The deposition of the Wind River Formation followed when the mountains surrounding the basin were eroded. Subsidence and uplift, however, had ceased by the end of the early Eocene; the only

major, subsequent structural event was normal faulting that resulted in the collapse of the Granite Mountains in the late Tertiary. The mountain ranges were then buried by dominantly pyroclastic volcanic materials during Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene times. Regional uplift in the Pliocene initiated a cycle of erosion that continues to the present time. Thus, the physiography is probably not much different than it was in early Eocene time except for some modifications made by the collapse of the Granite Mountains and increased precipitation, runoff and erosion associated with Pleistocene climatic shifts (Seeland, 1978).

Figure 7-1 State of Wyoming: Physiography



7.2 Local and Property Geology

The SKY Property lies just to the west of the Gas Hills Uranium District. The Property is located on the south flank of the Wind River Basin lying atop Beaver Rim along the northern margin of the Sweetwater Plateau. Tertiary sediments overlie complexly folded and faulted older rocks. The depth to the water table is estimated at 300 feet in the claim area. The Eocene Wind River Formation is the significant host rock for the uranium mineralization.

7.2.1 Sedimentary Package

The sedimentary deposits (Figures 7-2, 7-3) lying beneath the Property are chiefly flood-plain and stream channel materials, but there are also lesser amounts of lacustrine and pyroclastic deposits. The Eocene formations generally consist of lenticular, poorly sorted deposits, but the younger Tertiary deposits are commonly better sorted and less lenticular in nature. The majority of the volcanic debris was derived from the Yellowstone-Absaroka volcanic field in northwestern Wyoming and to a much lesser extent possibly from the Rattlesnake Hills volcanic field to the east (Van Houten, 1964). The sedimentary deposits dip gently a few degrees to the southeast.

The sandstones of the Eocene Wind River Formation are the host rocks for economic important quantities of uranium mineralization. They were deposited during the period following uplift of the ranges surrounding the Wind River Basin and are composed of debris eroded from these highland areas. Deposited in alluvial fans, stream channels, lakes, flood plains, and swamps, the Wind River Formation varies in thickness from a few feet at the basin margins to several thousand feet in the central part of the basin to the north of the Property. Depositional processes were influenced by the Eocene climate, which was mostly humid, warm-temperate to sub-tropical in nature (Seeland, 1978).

There are two types of sandstones present in the Wind River Formation. The first, a yellowish-orange to yellowish-gray arkose, was primarily derived from Precambrian gneissic and granitoid rocks. It often contains limonite and calcium carbonate cement in appreciable quantities but little clay matrix. The second type of sandstone is derived from schists of Precambrian age, contains little carbonate cement, much micaceous clay and is interbedded with mudstone containing chlorite. Feldspar is also less abundant and altered biotite is present in both sand and silt. The poorly sorted mudstone in the formation comes in various shades but the most common are as follows: reddish brown to grayish red and yellowish gray to greenish gray. The Wind River Formation is overlain by the Wagon Bed Formation and other younger rocks, all of which contain a substantially greater amount of volcanic debris than the Wind River (Van Houten, 1964; p. 27).

Figure 7-2 SKY Property: Geologic Map

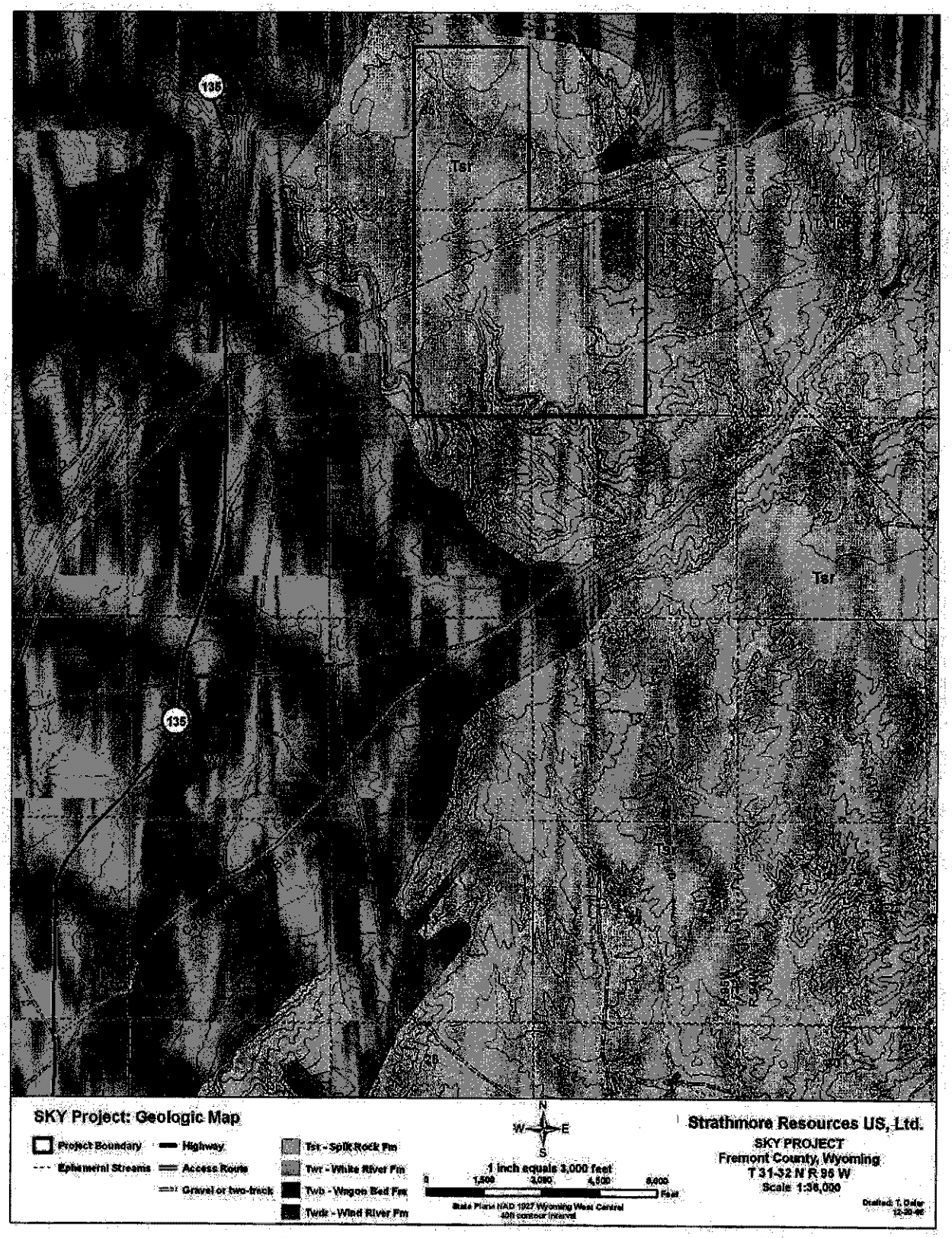
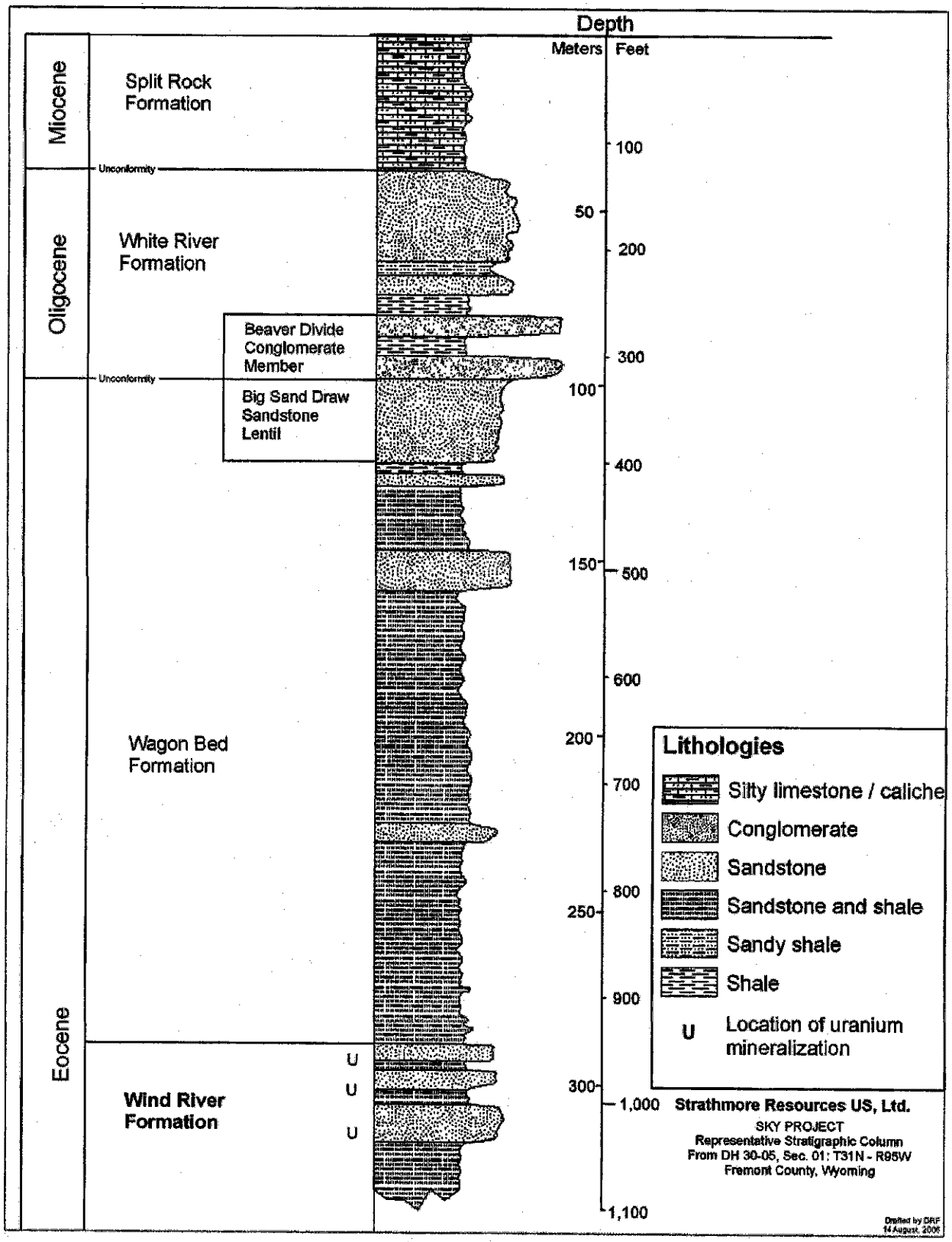


Figure 7-3 Representative Stratigraphic Column



7.3 Geologic Units

The following lithologic descriptions were modified from Van Houten (1964), Soister (1968) and Anderson (1969). The bed thicknesses were measured from the report "Geologic Map and Sections of Beaver Rim Area, Fremont and Natrona Counties, Wyoming" (Van Houten, 1964).

Tsr: Split Rock Formation (Miocene)
The Split Rock Formation west of the Conant Creek Anticline (5 miles ENE of the Property) is described as having a basal conglomerate 10 to 15 feet thick with cobbles up to 15 inches across. Overlying the basal conglomerate is massive tuffaceous sandstone with thin interbeds of sandy limestone, and lenses of pebble conglomerate. Overall the unit is a yellowish-gray to pale-orange conglomerate and well sorted sandstone with a few beds of vitric tuff. The formation is about 150 feet thick in the Property area.

Twr: White River Formation (Oligocene)
The White River Formation is a bentonitic and tuffaceous yellowish-gray to grayish-orange mudstone with lenses of arkosic sandstone, conglomerate and beds of vitric tuff. This formation contains basal arkosic sandstone (Big Sand Draw Sandstone), with lenses of pebble conglomerate. The basal unit is overlain by conglomerate (Beaver Divide Conglomerate) in the western portion of the Wind River Basin. The upper portion southwest of the Conant Creek Anticline consists of tuff, tuffaceous sandstones, arkosic sandstones, siltstones, and conglomerates. This upper portion has a distinctive composition (unaltered volcanic glass shards, hornblende and biotite), which may be useful for identification in drill cores. The formation is 300-400 feet thick in the Property area.

Tw: Wagon Bed Formation (Upper Eocene)
The upper Wagon Bed Formation in the Property area is subdivided into 5 units. The basal unit (Unit 1) is a 10 to 20 ft mudstone. This is overlain by Unit 2 which is composed primarily of sandstone and bentonitic mudstone. Unit 3 is an altered biotite vitric tuff with locally interbedded volcanic sandstones and siltstones. Unit 4 contains volcanic claystone, siltstone and sandstone, and the upper portion contains silicified mudstone and tuff. The uppermost unit (Unit 5) is composed of volcanic mudstone, arkosic sandstone, and conglomerate. The formation is 400-500 feet thick in the Property area and lies conformably atop the Wind River Formation.

Twdr: Wind River Formation (Lower Eocene)
The Wind River Formation is subdivided (Soister, 1968) into three informal units (Upper Transition Zone, Middle Zone, Lower Zone) based on work performed in the Gas Hills Uranium District, 20 miles to the east. Van Houten (1964) did not subdivide the formation in the western part of the basin near the Property. In general, the formation is a yellowish-gray to variegated mudstone, sandstone, and conglomerate within lenticular beds. The sandstone is generally arkosic, and contains local tuffaceous beds in the upper part. The formation is 500-600 ft thick in the Property area and lies unconformably atop the Fort Union Formation. The following details the three sub-units of Soister (1968):

Upper Transition Zone
The Upper Transition Zone is approximately 50-100 ft thick in the Gas Hills Uranium District. The zone consists of an interbedded mix of the overlying mudstones of the Wagon Bed Formation and coarse arkosic sandstone of the underlying Middle Zone (Puddle Springs Arkose Member).

Middle Zone (Puddle Springs Arkose Member)
In the Gas Hills District the Middle Zone is termed the Puddle Springs Arkose Member and is the host of the uranium mineralization there. Soister (1968) states that the Puddle Springs Arkose does not extend to the west of the Conant Creek Anticline, but the middle zone in the

southwestern Wind River Basin is coarser-grained and more arkosic in nature than the over and underlying beds, and is therefore similar and considered contemporaneous. It is within this zone that the uranium mineralization occurs at the Property.

The mineralized portion of this unit is comprised of poorly sorted and unconsolidated sands that contain an estimated 60-65% quartz, 30% feldspar, and 5-8% clay minerals. The sand is divided into two 10-20 ft thick sand units which are separated (also over and underlain) by clay lenses that vary in thickness from 10-15 ft. These sand and clay units are laterally discontinuous across the Property.

Lower Zone
The lower zone is composed primarily of grayish-green siltstone, gray fine to very fine-grained quartz sandstone, and grayish-green claystone. In some locations, basal conglomerates and carbonaceous beds are also present. The lower zone is 0-130 ft thick in the southern Wind River Basin, and its occurrence and thickness are related to the variably eroded surface on which this unit was deposited.

Tfu: Fort Union Formation (Paleocene)
The lowest drilled unit at the Property is the Fort Union Formation. It consists of conglomeratic sandstone, gray shale, and brown carbonaceous shale. The formation is 0-200+ ft thick in the Property area.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposits at the SKY Property, and within the nearby Gas Hills Uranium District where extensive drilling, research and mining production have occurred, are sandstone-type uranium deposits. Sandstone-type deposits are irregular in shape, roughly tabular and elongate, and range from thin pods a few feet in width and length, to bodies several tens or hundreds of feet in length. The deposits are roughly parallel to the enclosing beds, but may form rolls that cut across bedding. Roll-front deposits are typified by a C-shaped morphology, in which the outside of the "C" extends down-gradient (direction of historical groundwater flow) and the tails of the "C" extend up-gradient. The tails are typically caught up in the finer sand deposits that grade into the over and underlying mudstones, whereas the heart of the roll-front (ore-grade mineralization) lies within the more permeable and porous sandstones toward the middle of the fluvial deposits.

9. MINERALIZATION

9.1 Summary

On the SKY Property, the uranium mineralization is found within two sand layers, separated by 10-15 ft thick shale units, of the Middle Zone of the Eocene Wind River Formation. At the Property, the mineralization is concentrated along a north-south trend approximately 1.25 miles in length by 0.25 miles in width (Figure 9-1). The deposit has a C-shaped morphology, typical of Wyoming-type, roll-front uranium deposits.

The SKY Property lies along the western margin of the Gas Hills Uranium District. Fluvial deposits and uranium mineralization at the Property are similar to others found in the District. The uranium deposits formed when oxygen-rich groundwater flowed through the granitic-rich host sediments, dissolving the uranium from matrix into solution. To a lesser extent, the dissolution by meteoric waters of tuff layers from the overlying White River Formation and from inter-formational tuff beds was likely a secondary uranium source into the Wind River Formation-hosted roll-front deposits. A possibly third source of the uranium (Guilinger, 1963) was from dissolution of pre-existing uranium vein deposits of hydrothermal origin located within the pre-Cambrian igneous rocks of the Granite

Mountains. In part, this third source was contemporaneous and is essentially inseparable from the first source.

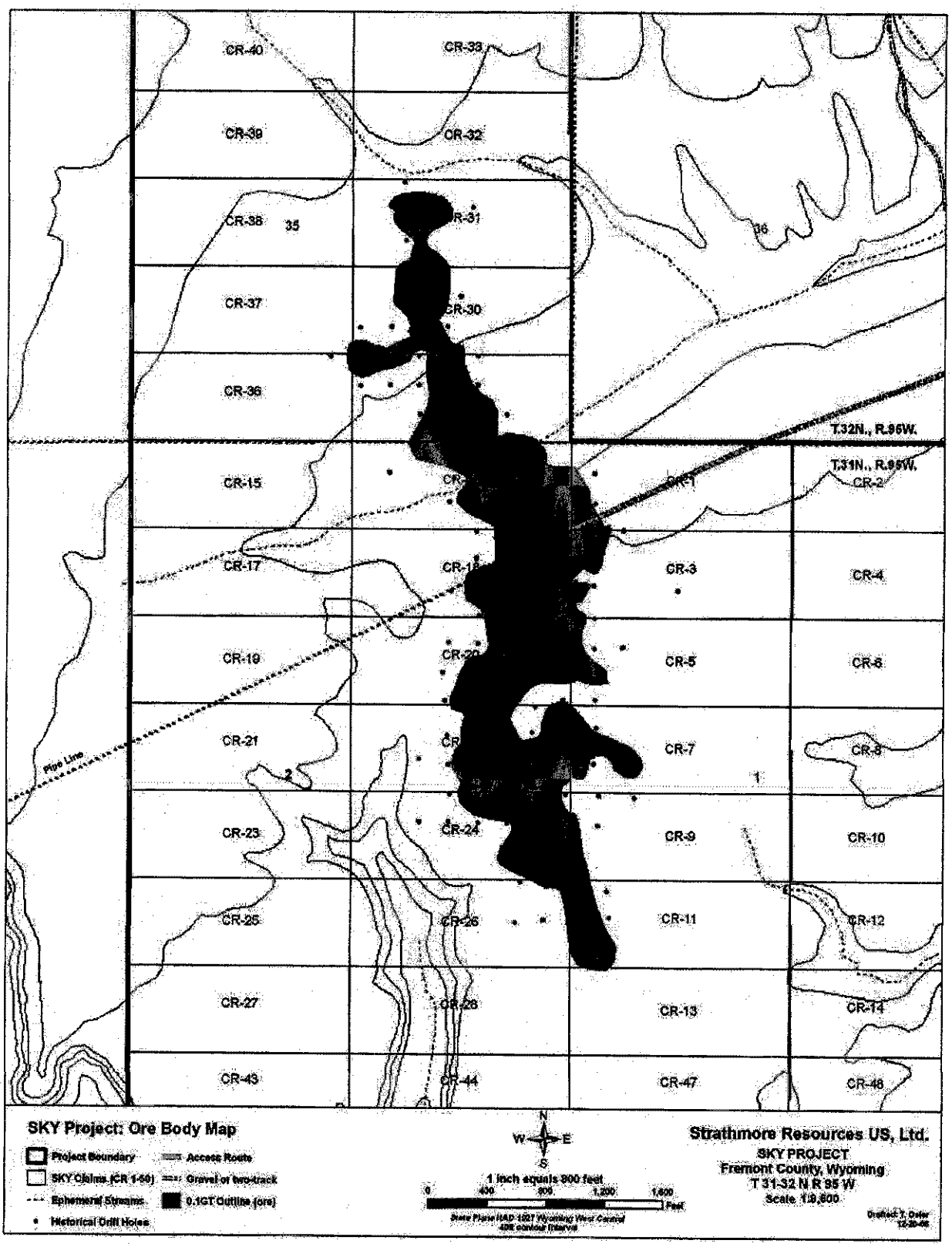
While in solution, uranium is readily transported and remains mobile as long as the oxidizing potential of the groundwater is not depleted. When the dissolved uranium is introduced to a reducing environment it is precipitated and deposited at the interface between the oxidizing and reducing environments known as the redox front. The redox front will progress down gradient as new influxes of oxygenated water redissolve and transport the uranium. Although groundwater flow through porous sands can be quite fast, it is believed the progression of the redox front is several magnitudes slower.

9.2 Geologic Controls

The Eocene Wind River Formation is 500-600 ft thick in the Property area, and the uranium mineralization is confined to the sandy facies and clay/sand boundaries in the lower-middle part of the formation (Middle Zone). The host is a north-south trending fluvial channel which contains discontinuous clay lenses. Uranium occurs in sinuous pods along the channel margins or in the interior abutting the clay lenses. Mineralization has been encountered over a strike length exceeding 1.25 miles and a width of 0.25 miles (Figure 9-1), though individual sandstone units are considerably narrower. Ore is generally found within thin sand units (< 20 ft thick), extending from depths of 650 ft to 1,030 ft, and occurring within thick accumulations in the more permeable horizons of the sands. However, the majority of the mineralization (>95%) occurs at depths of 950-1,030 ft. Thin low grade residual deposits are found in the less permeable zones where they are protected from oxidation. Typically, the sand is broken into two 10-20 ft units which are separated by clay lenses that vary in thickness from 10-15 ft.

The average mineralogical composition of the sand units is 60-65% quartz, 30% feldspar, and 5-8% clay minerals. The sands are poorly sorted and unconsolidated. The grain size ranges from very fine to coarse, with a few pebbles and lithic fragments which are greater than an inch in diameter. Minor amounts of $CaCO_3$ cement are found as well as organic carbon and minor vanadium and molybdenum. The clay minerals present, chlorite and illite, are low-reactive. The important parameters and properties (permeability, porosity, $CaCO_3$, TOC, Mo, and V) of the ore sands are relatively consistent along the strike of the mineralization. The mode of occurrence of uranium is strongly dependent upon permeability and the thin, highly permeable sands represent a favorable situation for in-situ extraction, assuming adequate hydrostatic head is available. Hence, the good permeability contrast between the host rock and the enclosing clays, the lack of swelling by interstitial clays within the mineralized sands, and the amenability to environmentally acceptable lixiviant sodium carbonate/bicarbonate indicate the feasibility of in-situ extraction.

Figure 9-1 SKY Property: Mineralized Ore Body Map



10. EXPLORATION

Exploration methods for sandstone-hosted uranium deposits differ from those methods for other metals. The uranium deposits at the SKY Property do not outcrop at the surface and thus require exploratory drilling for discovery and grade/thickness determinations. Common practice in a virgin area is to drill wide-spaced, random holes to gather geologic information, including alteration bleaching, traces of mineralization and sandstone development. This information, along with the gamma signature from the logging probe, is used to guide the location of subsequent bore holes.

Strathmore has not yet conducted its own exploration of the Property. The relevant exploration data for the current Property is the historical drill data as previously discussed. This data was collected by the previous miners using standard exploration drilling over several years time. The data consists of geophysical logs showing gamma, resistivity and spontaneous potential curves, lithologic descriptions, drill hole location maps, and drill hole data sheets. The data from the historical exploration programs is considered reliable as discussed in this report under Sections 6.2 and 6.3.

11. DRILLING

Common practice in the Gas Hills Uranium District, and the SKY Property, was to drill bore holes using 4 ¾ to 5 ¼ -inch diameter bits by conventional rotary drill rigs circulating drilling mud. The cuttings were typically collected over 5 ft intervals and laid out on the ground in rows of 20 samples (100 ft) by the driller. The site geologist examined the cuttings in the field to determine lithology and geochemical alteration.

Upon completion of the drilling, the bore holes were logged, from the bottom of the hole upward, with a gamma-ray, self-potential, and resistivity probe by either a contract logging company or possibly a company-owned logging truck. After running the log, a drift tool (film-shot) was lowered into the hole for survey at 50 or 100 ft intervals to record drilling deviations from vertical. Deviations were typically less than 1-3°, and since the dip of the beds is very gentle (< 2°), the mineralized intercepts recorded represent essentially true thickness.

A total of 161 drill holes were previously completed on that portion of the SKY Property that is currently controlled by Strathmore for approximately 162,000 ft of drilling.

12. SAMPLE METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Gamma-ray Logs

All of the mineralized intercepts for the historical resource estimates were calculated by previous companies from gamma-ray logs developed from probing of each drill hole. Each log consists of gamma-ray, self-potential, and resistivity curves plotted by depth. The self-potential and resistivity curves are used to define bedding boundaries and for correlation of sandstone units and mineralized zones between bore holes. The equivalent U_3O_8 content from the gamma logs were calculated by geologists or engineers (and randomly verified by the author) using the industry-standard method developed by the Atomic Energy Commission (now the DOE: Department of Energy):

> For zones greater than 2 feet thick, first pick an upper and lower boundary by choosing a point approximately one-half height from background to peak of gamma anomaly. Then determine the counts per second (cps) for each half-foot interval, convert the cps to GT (grade times thickness) using the appropriate k-factor for the specific logging unit used, and divide by thickness to obtain $\%U_3O_8$ (eU_3O_8).

12.2 Disequilibrium

Disequilibrium defines the disparity between uranium and its naturally occurring radioactive daughter products. This disparity occurs by either mobilization of the readily soluble uranium from its original site of deposition, leaving the less soluble daughter products behind or from a lack of significant time (approx. 1 million years) for the daughter products to accumulate and reach equilibrium.

Disequilibrium is an important issue because of the way uranium concentration is measured in drill holes. Uranium is measured indirectly by measuring the amount of gamma-emitting daughter isotopes in the uranium decay series, especially the daughter Bismuth-214. If some of the uranium has been removed, leaving behind its daughter isotopes, an overestimation of uranium content will be calculated. Conversely, if new uranium has been transported into the area and not had time to equilibrate, than the uranium concentration will be underestimated (CIM, 2003; Fitch, 2005).

As pertaining to the SKY Property, the uranium-bearing host rocks are of Eocene age (approximately 42 m.y. ago), and the uranium mineralization is at least Oligocene (23-37 m.y. [age of White River Formation tuffs]), both of which are significantly older than the 1 million years necessary for daughter products to reach equilibrium. In addition, the depth to the ore body (950 ft) should negate the possibility of significant, recent (<1 million yrs) alteration by oxygenated surface waters. Thus, the SKY ore body may be considered in equilibrium.

12.3 Drill Cuttings

Drill cuttings are useful for mapping alteration and in conjunction with the geophysical logs for lithologic mapping, but are too dilute to analyze for uranium content. Lithologic logs were not reviewed for this study, however the drill data summary sheets provided some lithologic and alteration interpretations that will be of use for future exploration drilling.

12.4 Core Samples

In 1979, a core-hole study (Fisher, 1980) for rudimentary analyses of the sandstone deposits of the SKY Project to determine the amenability (and eventual feasibility) of in-situ recovery was conducted. Three core holes were drilled on the present Property, spaced evenly along the strike of the uranium mineralization (see Figure 6-1 for locations). The holes were cored only through that portion which contained the mineralization. The objective of the coring program was to characterize the physical and chemical conditions of the mineralized sands and to determine any variation in the properties along the mineralized trend. The cores were analyzed for their physical characteristics of porosity and permeability, geochemically for contents of uranium, vanadium, molybdenum, calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), and total organic carbon (TOC), and by special analyses using x-ray diffraction, thin sections, scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive spectrometer for clay mineral determinations.

The following is a synopsis of the findings from the coring program:

> The mineralization in the north end of the SKY claims lies within a thin unconsolidated sand unit which lies at depths from 950 to 1,030 ft. Typically the sand is broken into two, 10-15 ft units separated by a clay lens which varies in thickness from 10-15 ft.
>
> The sands are poorly sorted and unconsolidated. The grain sizes range from very fine to coarse, with a few pebbles and rock fragments which are greater than an inch in diameter. Very minor amounts of $CaCO_3$ cement are present, typically between 0.5-1.0%. The mineralogical composition has been estimated at 60-65% quartz, 30% feldspar and 5-8% clay minerals. The clay minerals are illite and chlorite. These quantities and type of clays present

would not seem to present difficulties for in-situ recovery because they do not exhibit strong tendencies for reversible ion exchange reactions. Thus swelling should be at a minimum with the introduction of leach solutions causing no loss of permeability.

The uranium mineralization occurs in two zones. Thick accumulations of ore grade mineralization will be found in the more permeable horizons within the sands. Thin low grade residual deposits are found in the less permeable zones where they are protected from oxidation. Thus the mode of occurrence of uranium is strongly dependent upon permeability.

Measurements of vertical and horizontal permeability throughout all three cores show that the values of the sands range generally from 1,000 to 6,000 millidarcies (md), the average overall being 3,500 md. The silt and clay confining beds above and below have very low permeabilities both vertically and horizontally, less than 10 md. The average porosity of the sands is a consistent 30%.

The following summarizes the important parameters and shows that the properties of the ore sands are relatively consistent along the strike of the mineralization:

	Hole 46.5/01	**Hole 30.25/49**	**Hole 16.25/42**
Ave. permeability	3,721 md.	2,788/2,605 md.*	3,847/3,596 md.*
Ave. porosity	31.1%	31.3/29.1%	29.6/29.75%
Ave. $CaCO_3$	0.91%	0.44/1.13%	0.42/0.90%
Ave. TOC	0.072%	0.05%	0.04/0.05%
Ave Mo	----	----	32 ppm**
Ave. V	82 ppm	64 ppm	30/38 ppm

* upper sand/lower sand
** upper sand only

Lastly, Fisher reports:

Hydrologically, the thin highly permeable sands represent a favorable situation for in-situ mining, assuming adequate hydrostatic head is available.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The data available is historical in nature. As previously discussed in Section 6, the data is considered reliable and accurate for the purpose of completing a mineral resource estimate.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

The radiometric drill data was drafted on 1:2,400 scale drill maps and included collar elevation, depth to top of the mineralization, thickness of mineralization, grade of mineralization and depth of the bore hole. In addition, the drill data was posted to drill data sheets along with the pertinent logging information such as water and k-factors. Drill-hole locations were digitized for the coordinate locations of each bore hole, and the resulting drill map was confirmed for accuracy by overlaying with the historical drill maps. Radiometric log interpretation was randomly spot checked by the author for available logs and data sheets.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The nearest mineral rights held by Strathmore are located 25 miles to the east in the Gas Hills Uranium District. There, uranium production was predominately through open-pit extraction. This report does not cover these nearby properties.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is not aware of any previous mineral processing or metallurgical testing for the uranium deposits of the SKY Property. Three core samples were drilled and tested for physical and geochemical attributes; this study and its findings are discussed above in Section 12.4.

17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATES

No economic evaluation of the SKY mineralization described herein was completed. Thus, the estimates that follow are solely mineral resource estimates as defined by the NI 43-101 guidelines.

The SKY uranium deposit can be reported as an indicated mineral resource based on the fact that the deposit was drilled on a spacing of approximately 200 feet within and between fence lines. Several additional drill holes were offset from others at 50-100 feet in a central area of the mineralized trend.

The mineral resource estimates shown below in Table 17-1 were calculated using the polygon method, also known as areas of equal influence (AOI). The resource blocks (AOI polygons) were generated using perpendicular bisectors halfway between adjoining samples (drill holes). The AOI of each polygon was limited by either adjoining drill holes or the maximum capped size of the indicated (40,000 ft^2) or inferred (160,000 ft^2) resources. Criteria for the mineral resources generated follows:

Indicated: AOI is capped at 40,000 ft^2 (AOI of 200ft x 200ft: represents 200 ft drill hole spacing).

Inferred: AOI is capped at 160,000 ft^2. The Inferred Resource is computed by subtracting the Indicated AOI resource (AOI of 400ft x 400ft).

From the historical drill logs, thickness and grade of each mineralized intercept were assigned to each polygon for computing tonnage. A tonnage factor of 16 cubic feet per ton was used for direct comparison to the historical resources. A minimum grade of 0.03% eU_3O_8 and a minimum thickness of 3 feet were used. This grade cutoff was selected because it is recognized that low grade deposits can be successfully mined using the in-situ recovery (ISR) method. A weighted-average thickness and weighted-average grade were also computed, both relative to ore tonnage. The polygons generated for this estimate are shown in Figure 17-1.

Table 17-1 Mineral Resources: Indicated and Inferred

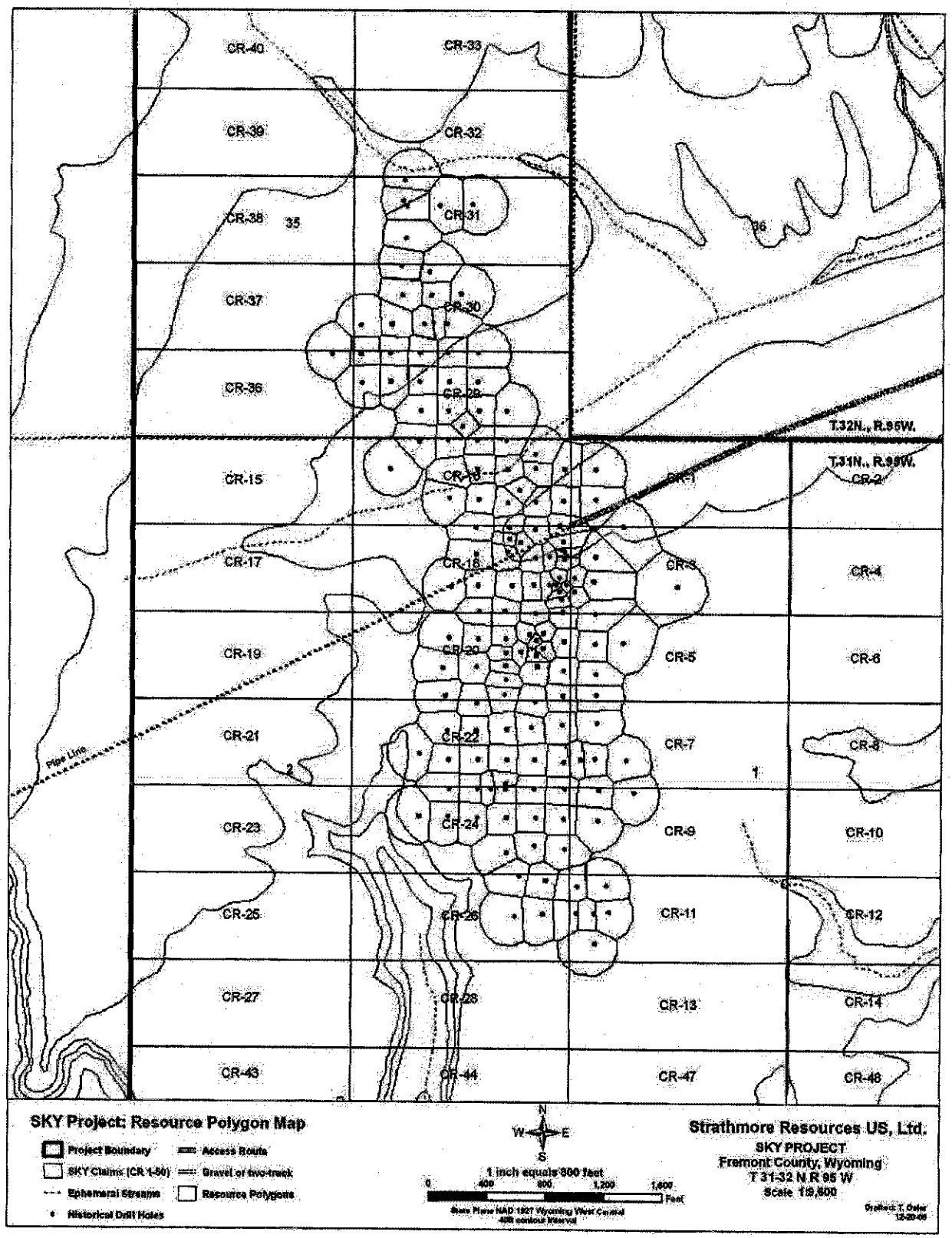
Indicated Mineral Resource

Cutoff	Tons	Ave. Grade (%)	Pounds	Ave. Thick.	GT
0.03% @ 3ft	668,688	0.07%	948,098	6.3 ft	0.45

Inferred Mineral Resource

Cutoff	Tons	Ave. Grade (%)	Pounds	Ave. Thick.	GT
0.03% @ 3ft	55,086	0.05%	54,496	3.5 ft	0.17

Figure 17-1 SKY Property: Mineral Resource Polygon Map



18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

18.1 Exploration Potential

In the author's opinion, there is excellent potential for discovery of additional uranium mineralization on the SKY Property. The mineralized trend is open on both ends and the previous, medium-spaced drilling (200 foot centers) leaves considerable room to increase reserves from in-fill exploratory drilling.

18.2 In-situ Recovery Consideration

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Pathfinder Mines considered the possibility of in-situ recovery (ISR) of the SKY ore deposit. A core study, Fisher (1979), was performed to determine the potential permeability and porosity of the host sandstone units and to characterize the geochemistry of the sandstone and mudstone materials. The host sandstones were found to be highly permeable, averaging 3.5 darcies, and that the low amount (<8%) and type (illite, chlorite) of clay materials present would not hinder in-situ recovery. From the study, it was concluded (1980, internal document):

> "Good permeability contrast between the host rock and the enclosing clays, lack of swelling interstitial clay of mineralized sands, and amenability to the environmentally acceptable lixiviant sodium carbonate/bicarbonate does indicate that in-situ leaching is a feasible method of mining."

19. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

From a review of all the available data, it is concluded that the exploration drilling, log interpretation, map posting and the new resource calculations presented herein are consistent when compared to the historical resource calculated by Pathfinder Mines and their predecessors. In the author's opinion, all historical data was produced in a professional, accurate and competent manner. It is also concluded that there is a very good potential to drill additional mineralization on the Property.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Strathmore SKY Property is a project of merit and justifies additional work. It is recommended to perform work to determine the economic viability and to convert the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. The potential for in-situ commercial production should be seriously considered. It is recommended to perform up-dated economic studies of possible ISR operations for the Property. Further geologic studies should be performed to include compilations of numerous cross-sections and detailed geologic maps of mineralization to determine the geometry of the mineralized roll fronts for a proposed pilot plant well field pattern.

It is recommended that three or four core holes should be drilled across a "C" roll front closure. The obtained cores from the mineralized zone should be used to establish radiometric versus chemical analyses, and for porosity and permeability tests. The core could also be used to determine leachability for future in-situ recovery. Groundwater quality should be measured and monitored for pre-operation baseline studies. These groundwater monitor wells (and one pumping well) should be utilized initially for a 24-72 hours pump test to determine the transmissivity and hydrologic characteristics of the uranium-host sandstone units. The hydrologic study should be contracted by a certified hydrogeologist.

21. REFERENCES

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22. CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

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Consulting Geologist
4725 Travis Way
Reno, Nevada 89502-5358

Telephone / Fax 775-825-3699
email: dsnowgeo@bigplanet.com

I, Charles D. Snow hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and reside at 4725 Travis Way, Reno, Nevada 89502-5358.

2. I graduated from the University of Utah in 1952 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology. I have practiced my geology profession since graduation.

3. I am a member of the following mineral industry technical societies:

   Professional Geologist , Wyoming P.G. 1064.
   Society of Mining Engineers of AIME
   Geological Society of Nevada

4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist continually for 54 years.

5. I have read the definitions of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled: "Technical Report on the Sky Uranium Property, Fremont County, Wyoming dated January 3, 2007.

7. I have had minor involvement with the Sky (Cedar Ridge) Property as a former employee of Pathfinder Mines Corporation. Pathfinder was a subsidiary of Utah International Inc., later owned by COGEMA, now known as AREVA. I had involvement in writing specifications for some of the equipment, and assisting in training some of the Pathfinder personnel that conducted the exploration work on the Sky Claims. I have had prior involvement in uranium exploration, production , and ISL development as a geologist and as Chief Mine Engineer at the Lucky Mc Mine in the Gas Hills Uranium District, located about twenty miles northeasterly from the Sky Project. I have had involvement in Exploration and Development of mines in Shirley Basin and Green Mountain, Wyoming. I was District Geologist directing the successful discovery of multimillion pound uranium deposits in breccia pipes on the Arizona Strip in northern Arizona.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of Strathmore Resources U.S. Ltd., but I am a Trustee of the Snow Family 1995 Trust that owns 10,000 Shares of Strathmore Minerals Corp., purchased 15 August 2004.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or on their websites accessible by the public.

12. I was compensated for preparation of this report by payment of my usual consulting fee charges. I was not offered any stock or stock options as a payment for my services. I shall not purchase or sell any stock in Strathmore Minerals Corp. until after the filing of this document

Signed and dated this 14th day of February, 2007.

Charles D. Snow
Reno, Nevada